

## MONUMENT at the grave of LINCOLN'S MOTHER



OVER 10,000 people assembled at Lincoln City, Spencer County, Ind., Wednesday afternoon, to attend the dedication of the monument at the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the mother of President Lincoln. Gov. Durbin and staff arrived at Lincoln City on a special train. The Old Settlers' Society of the county gave the party an old-fashioned dinner on the grounds near the monument. One thousand school children went from Evansville to attend the dedication and each child carried a flag. Gov. Durbin and his party were given a reception at the court house in the evening. The new monument to Nancy Hanks Lincoln was erected by the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association in a very appropriate tract near the old Lincoln homestead. The monument was formerly used for a similar purpose under the first monument to the great emancipator in Springfield.

For more than sixty years after her death the grave of Mrs. Lincoln was absolutely neglected, there being over it no stone or any memorial of a simpler kind to tell who lay beneath, and the surroundings were an underbrush-choked wilderness. In 1880, a plain marble slab, on which was a plain inscription stating that it was given by a friend, was erected with funds provided by a mysteriously anonymous donor. When it was decided that something must be done to preserve the sacred resting place from a second obliteration by the weeds and trees that grew over and around it, the Nancy Hanks Memorial Association was formed, and received as almost the first contribution to its treasury the sum of \$10,000, which again came from an anonymous giver. After the new monument had been placed beside the old one, however, the Legislature failed to make provision for turning the surrounding tract into a permanent park, and unless some definite action of this kind is soon taken the gift of the land to the State will be withdrawn and transferred to Spencer County, which is willing to complete the task.

### WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CROPS.

**Corn in Shocks Damaged by Dampness and Mold Over a Wide Area.**

The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau says as a whole the week was very wet in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with temperatures generally above normal, except over the middle Rocky Mountain range, where it was moderately cool. While the excessive rains interrupted farm work and delayed the maturing of late crops, they proved favorable for germination of fall-sown grain and placed the soil in fine condition for plowing and seeding. No damage resulting from frosts, which were confined to the central and northern Rocky Mountain districts on the Pacific coast regions. The general conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable, although rain is needed in eastern Oregon. The weather has been unfavorable for maturing late crops in the central valleys and lake regions, especially over the northern portion of these districts, and the reports indicate that corn in shocks has been considerably damaged by dampness and mold over a wide area, and that much of the crop in the upper lake region and Missouri valley will be unmarketable. Reports of injury from rain to corn cut on very general throughout the belt, with the exception of the Carolinas and portions of Texas, and sprouting and rotting in fields and shocks is reported especially in the central districts. Although much overcast, it was well advanced and is nearing completion in some districts. Late cotton in central and northern Texas is making rapid growth, but will not mature unless frosts are unusually late, and under these conditions a light crop may also be gathered in Alabama. A fine crop of sorghum and cotton is promised in South Carolina. Late tobacco has been materially improved. Cloudy and rainy weather, which has been very general throughout the week, has been very unfavorable for curing.

### HIS WIFE AN AMERICAN.

Jean Jules Jusserand, the new French Ambassador.

France follows the example of Great Britain and sends to this country an ambassador whose wife is an American woman. The success of Mr. Jusserand in the diplomatic service will be Jean Jules Jusserand, who is 48 years old and has spent more than half of his life in the diplomatic service. He has also occupied a prominent place in literary circles, was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1883 and in 1894 became an officer of the order. He is a voluminous writer, having produced not a few works of note. For a number of years he was consul of the embassy in London, and since 1892 has been minister to Denmark.

His wife was Miss Richards of Boston. They met and wed ten years ago and it was declared a true love affair. Mr. Jusserand speaks English fluently, is thoroughly informed on American history and in his public appearance refers frequently to American enterprise and generosity.

### ENGLAND AGAINST MORGAN.

Steps Taken to Offset the Recent Ship-pling Combine.

The British government has taken steps to fight the Morgan shipping combine by entering into an agreement with the Canadian line whereby the steamship company will be subsidized. The terms include payment by the government of \$750,000 annually, the company to build two large, fast steamers for the Atlantic trade. The agreement will remain in force twenty years after the completion of the second steamer. The company is to retain a British concern and an undertaking is to be made not to reduce freight rates. During the continuance of this agreement the Canadian company will hold its entire fleet, including any new vessels which it builds, at the disposal of the government.

### OLD KING COAL UP-TO-DATE.



Old King Coal is a merry old soul, A merry old soul is he. He calls Stone Heat, He calls Coal Gas, And Electricity. These are his helpers, three.—Williamsport (Pa.) Girl.

For old King Coal, that merry old soul, As merry as he can be, Now sees his chance To make most things. For the price of coal, you see, So he calls his helpers three.

### OPEN THE COAL MINES.

The coal issue by the Mayor of Detroit to Governors and Mayors in many States asking for a conference to consider the coal strike is one of many significant indications of the trend of public sentiment regarding that great calamity. It is not more sympathy for the miners or the sense of justice which prompts this appeal. It is a movement inspired by the instinct of self-preservation. Similar expressions of popular feeling are to be noted throughout the country.

The termination of an intolerable situation is becoming necessary to the people of the country if they are not to be thrust into conditions inseparable in a modern and civilized nation. The favorable replies received by the Mayor of Detroit, like the active efforts already undertaken by various public organizations elsewhere, are proof that this nation is inhabited by reasoning human beings and not by cephalopods merely. Not being prepared to curl up and die of cold, they are getting ready to settle the great coal strike. It is quite time to bring the warring interests to their senses. Coal must be mined, and if the mine operators cannot operate then the government should do it.

The coal mine operators will not or cannot understand the depth of public indignation in this matter. Their attitude continues to be the attitude of defiance—defiance of the public as well as of the miners. One of them, in an interview said that the conditions in the anthracite fields were those of anarchy and that the operators should have more troops. "Then," he said, "we will give you all the coal you want. Mr. Mitchell's organization will not be recognized under any circumstances." If the conditions in the coal fields are those of anarchy the public is beginning to ask who is responsible for the anarchy and just at present it is not disposed to lay that responsibility upon the miners, who from the start have sought peaceful means to settle their grievances. There is a growing impression among men of substance and good judgment—among leading men in politics, business and the learned professions—that the combination which now stands between the public and a necessary life-blantly refusing to consider all conciliatory measures and declaring in the face of human and moral right that the public shall have no coal unless the strike is settled its way, is in itself anarchy. The time has come to learn whether any combination of selfish private interests is strong enough to deprive a nation of a necessity of life.—Chicago News.

### PRINCIPALS IN NEW YORK'S LATEST TRAGEDY.



### SHAW AIDS THE BANKS

DECIDES TO RELEASE \$30,000,000 RESERVE.

Amount Held Against Bonds—Step Increase in the Country's Possible Credit by About \$130,000,000—Stops Wall Street Panic.

Secretary Shaw, who has again come to the relief of the money market with a plan which will make available for use more than \$30,000,000 in gold and about \$130,000,000 of credit. Under the law the national banks in cities are required to maintain a 25 per cent reserve against deposits of government money secured by United States bonds. It is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Comptroller of the Currency to prescribe severe penalties for banks which disregard this provision for any considerable length of time. Mr. Shaw now declares that he sees no good reason why banks holding deposits secured by government bonds should be obliged to submit to this restriction. By canceling the requirement he makes available the \$30,000,000, which heretofore has been held in the banks having treasury deposits.



SECRETARY SHAW.

This expedient, in the opinion of many bankers, will suffice to tide the New York banks over the present emergency, though many say it is difficult to see how it can afford any permanent relief. The bankers of New York have been persistently warned that in contemplating and abetting the furious stock speculations of last summer they were betting just such an emergency as this which has now developed. With the added drain on their resources resulting from the call for money for "crop-maturing" purposes they have been caught, and unless the present stringency teaches them a lesson they will be caught again and in the same way.

The treasury has on deposit with various banks scattered throughout the country from Maine to California and from Minnesota to New Orleans, in round numbers, \$130,000,000, against which they have heretofore been compelled to hold more than \$30,000,000 of gold or its equivalent. This decision will release that much reserve and \$30,000,000 additional credit.

### PLAN TO END THE COAL STRIKE.

Detroit Business Men Decide to Call a National Convention.

Without a dissenting voice it was decided at a meeting held in the Detroit Chamber of Commerce to call a national convention, having as its aim the opening of the mines throughout the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Strong resolutions were adopted calling for the ending of the coal strike. It was the first practical step to what is confidently predicted will furnish a solution of the difficulties at present existing.

In addition to the adoption of the resolutions telegrams were sent to the Governors of a score of States asking them to appoint delegates to the convention, which it is proposed to hold in Detroit. While similar action was taken in regard to the Mayors of all the principal cities in the States mentioned, the representation being on a basis of twenty from each State and ten from each city. The gravity of the situation was apparently fully realized by the authorities.

Contrary to statements of some dealers that coal will remain high all winter even should the strike be settled, viceroy the announcement from the coal trust headed in New York that the prices must be lowered to the regular October rates as soon as the strike is over and deliveries resumed.

The announcement is considered by some as an indication that an early settlement of the strike is expected. The men who caused the statement to go out are in a position to gain inside information concerning the strike. For this reason agents figure that the assurance of return to regular prices is a forerunner of the news that the mines are again in operation.

### ROB GRAVES BY HUNDREDS.

Graveyard Operate on Large Scale at Indianapolis Cemeteries.

The wholesale robbery of graves in the cemeteries about Indianapolis was brought to a close by the arrest of a gang of seven negroes. Warrants were also issued for a prominent physician, the demonstrator of anatomy in a medical college, in which two stolen bodies were found about ten days ago, an intruder in the college and the whole faculty of the college, Rufus Cantrell, one of the negroes, made a complete confession and implicated the others. He said the demonstrator accompanied the negroes on several of the grave-robbing expeditions. Upward of 100 graves, it is said, have been robbed by the gang during the last three months. The bodies were sold to different colleges.

The revelations made, the detectives say, are not only astounding but horrifying. They say that a complete investigation will show that even the graves in Crown Hill, one of the best guarded cemeteries in the United States, were desecrated by the gang. Cantrell said that he and the other negroes visited Mount Jackson cemetery almost every time anyone was buried in the place. "We pretty near cleaned that place out," he said. "I don't believe that we have missed any body that has been planted there since July."

### NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.



JOHN F. WALLACE.

John F. Wallace, who has been appointed general manager of the Illinois Central system, including the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road, has been prominently identified with western railroading and civil engineering since 1893. Mr. Wallace is a past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which is the highest honor civil engineers of America can give. It was largely through his efforts that the physical condition of the Illinois Central road has been made almost perfect.

### SCANDAL STIRS SPAIN.

Ex-Queen Secretly Marries Escocador, Her Master of Horse.

A dispatch from Madrid tells of a grave scandal in the royal family. It is asserted that King Alfonso's mother, recently regent of Spain, has marginally married Count Escocador her master of horse.

During Maria Christina's recent visit to Austria King Alfonso learned of the affair and took the queen to task concerning it on her return. A violent scene ensued, which ended in a peremptory order to the queen mother to leave Spain.

Thus far Maria Christina has refused to obey her son's order and sensational developments are expected.

Maria Christina, regent, regent of Spain, was born July 21, 1858, and was



EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN.

the second daughter of the late Archduke Charles of Austria. She married Nov. 29, 1870, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, on his second wife. Upon his death, Nov. 25, 1885, she was appointed regent, acting as such until the accession of her son, Alfonso, to the throne recently. The young king was born May 17, 1880. The war with the United States was a severe blow to the queen, who was prostrated by the reverses to her army and the loss of her foreign possessions.

### MUST DIG COAL.

Roosevelt Seeks Plan to Force Settlement of Miner's Strike.

It was decided at a conference of cabinet members and Gov. Crane with the President that President Roosevelt will take a hand in settling the coal strike. According to a Washington dispatch, the agreement was reached that the coal strike is a national calamity, ruining the country's business and seriously affecting every home in the land, and it must be stopped. It is said the first attempt will be made along the lines of moral suasion. Even if the interested parties hesitate about accepting a reasonable compromise it is believed the presentation of a proposition by President Roosevelt will bring the controversy to a direct issue, and public opinion will be so strong in favor of its adoption that both the miners and mine owners will be forced to make concessions and end a situation which has become intolerable.

If moral influence is not successful then the President will resort to legal means and every law upon the statute books which has any bearing on the situation will be invoked for the purpose of bringing about a resumption of work in the mines and giving relief to the people. Just what the powers of the federal government in the premises are will necessitate a thorough search of the statutes to determine and instructions have been given by the President to the Attorney General to prepare to make a winning fight against the coal companies.

It may be necessary to call an extra session of Congress. An extraordinary session of Congress will be called if there is no other means to reach the trouble. Attorney General Knox, who will devote his time to this important question to the exclusion of everything else, is of the opinion that laws already exist which can be utilized in forcing a cessation of the strike if moral influences do not prevail.

### LOWA'S "OLD-TOPEK LAW."

Iowa has a law which provides for the confinement of habitual drunkards in insane asylums. It is popularly known as the "old-topok law" and its enforcement is reported to be having a wonderful effect. Many men who for years along to the habit of getting drunk regularly have reformed and become more or less useful as citizens.

Eastern furniture firms have commenced shipping walnut logs from Oklahoma. A shipment was made to Germany recently.

### THE PUBLIC.



MURAT HALSTEAD.

Murat Halstead, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in one of the Cincinnati districts (the Second Ohio), has been an exile from his old home for about thirty years, and yet is one of the best known men in the Queen City. From 1883 to 1889 Mr. Halstead was the editorial head of the Cincinnati Commercial and the Commercial-Gazette, and in that capacity was one of the noted journalists of the country. When he returned from the mission to Germany—to which President Harrison had appointed him—he made his home in Brooklyn, but Cincinnati always regarded him as one of themselves. Mr. Halstead's career, however, abroad was one of personal investigation into affairs in the Philippines. He is 73 years old.

### MISS EDITH HELENA.

Miss Edith Helena of New York is said to be able to tell a higher note than ever was attained by any singer. She excels Patti, Nilsson or Beach-Yaw. She has rendered F sharp in all its positions, a note that has been beyond the human hope. Her voice also has another extraordinary quality. She is able to imitate the violin with such accuracy that the audience is startled. She appears on the stage with a violin going through the motions of playing the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." The audience believes the music is coming from the instrument and the violinist, fainting the low drops to the young woman's side, the straining continuing. In this performance she keeps her lips nearly closed, which increases the illusion. In private life Miss Helena is Mrs. Edith Helena Jennings.

### NICHOLAS FISH.

Nicholas Fish, the well-known New York banker, who was found fatally injured in front of a saloon, and who expired at Roosevelt hospital, was a member of the distinguished family of that name and a man of high position on account of his wealth and business prominence. His grandfather, Col. Nicholas Fish, for whom he was named, fought in the Revolutionary army at Harlem Heights, Saratoga and Yorktown, and his father, the late Hamilton Fish, was the first Secretary of State under President Grant. Mr. Fish was born 40 years ago. He had two brothers, Hamilton, former Speaker of the New York Legislature, and Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad.

### THE SOUTHERN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The semi-official announcement that Justice Shiras will retire from the Supreme Court early next year has started a new gossip about Attorney General Knox as a probable successor to him. The intimate friends of the Attorney General do not take much stock in this gossip, as they do not believe Mr. Knox would care to retire from the active practice of his profession in the prime of life, even to accept such a position of honor and dignity.

### HENRY WATKINSON.

Henry Watkinson, whose bitter attacks on the 400 of New York have roused comment and criticism throughout the entire country, is the deputy of a Southern press. He was born in Washington in 1840 while his father was a member of Congress and was educated at the University of Virginia. He was wholly by private means. He has been editor of the Courier Journal for many years and has preferred that position to a membership in Congress and to other offices which might have been his at any time he cared to take them. Mr. Watkinson is widely known for strong power of expression and his thoroughly original treatment of large social and political questions.

### GEN. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE.

Gen. John Breckinridge, Castleman wants to be messenger for Paul Jones between Pleasant Hill, in Mercer County, Ky., and Richmond. He is a rich man full of honors in life and owns a fine farm at Pleasant Hill. He wants to be appointed mail carrier and promises to use a coach drawn by four blooded horses, with men all in handsome liveries. He thinks the mail service is poor in his district and is bidding for the appointment in the hope of improving it.

### J. W. WILLIAMS.

J. W. Williams is in jail at Lawton, O. T., charged with shooting J. H. Welch. Both are prominent cattlemen. They live in the mountains, sixty miles northwest of Lawton. They quarreled about some cattle. Finally Williams opened fire, slightly wounding Welch.

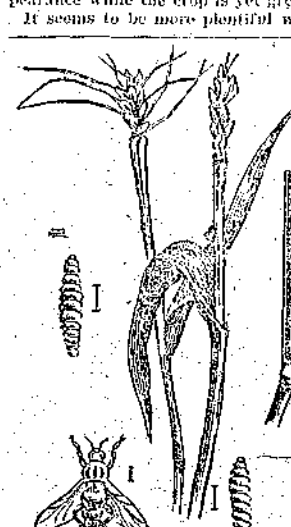






# FARMERS' CORNER.

The wheat stem maggot or wheat bulb worm, the Iowa Homestead says, has proved to be rather a serious pest in some localities. Its presence may be easily detected in a crop. When the maggot form of the insect enters the stalk, it cuts off the stem just above the upper joint, with the result that the head takes on a ripened appearance while the crop is yet green. It seems to be more plentiful where



WHEAT BULB WORM.

both winter and spring wheat are grown in the same locality. In this case the mature insects with wings deposit their eggs upon the young plants of winter wheat. When these hatch, the larvae feed upon the central part of the plants on their course downward. They remain during the winter in the surface of the ground and appear in the spring in the adult form. These in turn lay their eggs upon spring wheat plants and cause the destruction of such plants as they feed upon.

The accompanying illustration shows portions of two heads of wheat that have been infected by this insect as well as the pupa and larva form and mature condition of the insect. These are magnified, and conception of the real size may be obtained by the little character placed beside each figure, which indicates their exact length.

The available remedies for this insect are preventive rather than curative. Wheat should not be grown continuously on the same soil, and indeed long rotation should be introduced in which there are a variety of crops.

**Good Turnip Varieties.**  
The soil for turnips should be rich and mellow. For the best results sow the seeds in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and half an inch deep. When the plants are a few inches high, thin them out so that they will stand six inches apart. The seeds should be sown at any time from the middle of July to the middle of August, using two or three pounds of seeds per acre. The varieties shown in the illustration are two of the most desirable for all sections. The one in the foreground is Purple Top White Globe, an improved variety of the old purple top that turnip. This sort has the merit of being equally desirable for the table or



TWO DESIRABLE TURNIPS.

for feeding stock. In quality it is good and a splendid keeper. The other variety is the Orange Top, a distinct yellow in color. It is especially desirable for table use.

**To Prevent Blighting.**  
A writer in Dairy and Cattle says he has his stock run on rape or clover when they will, and as long as they are fed, and has no trouble from blight. His method of prevention is to place lumps of rock salt at convenient points in the field, and let the cattle follow where they are. They will eat and then take a taste of the salt, and there is no further trouble. Some of his neighbors have adopted the same plan, with the same results. An old doctor says that there is no better remedy for a case of indigestion, when accompanied by bloating and gas in the stomach, than a teaspoonful of common salt in a glass of water. It is simple and inexpensive.

**Live Stock in Iowa.**  
According to late census bulletins issued by the United States government, the State of Iowa leads all her sister commonwealths in the value of the live stock owned by her citizens on her farms. The total value of the stock owned in the Hawkeye State is \$271,441,634. Texas is second, with \$230,227,334; Illinois third, with \$184,535,262; Kansas is fourth, with \$181,317,248; and comes Missouri fifth, with \$154,255,262; Nebraska sixth, with \$142,255,262; New York seventh, with \$120,053,101; Ohio eighth, with \$120,433,131; Indiana ninth, with \$105,508,528; and Wisconsin tenth, with \$93,621,430.

**Bullfight Alights.**  
If we have been filled with well earned, well earned care and plenty of early and late, very little protein may be bought. Many make a great mistake in not buying stock that are fit right. A few dollars extra spent in the con-

struction of a silo may save tons of silage. I have seen silos made of only one thickness of boards, and there would be a foot of rotten silage around the walls. Can a man afford this loss? The cheap silo is expensive in the end. —American Agriculturist.

**Early in Hay.**  
In these sections where hay is a commercial crop, mostly intended for sale, they are very sure to cut all kinds of hay early, and cure it as little as possible without danger of its heating in the stack. They cut (usually) before it has blossomed, and if the red top is sown with it that must be cut at the same time. They find that they can get from \$2 to \$1 per ton more for early-cut hay than for that which is not cut until in bloom or later. It is worth that much more to the city buyers who mostly want it for horses, the value of it for milch cows increases even more by early cutting, and the larger dairy-men who make butter or sell their milk by the test of butter fat have nearly all learned this lesson, but we often see the grass on small farms standing about two weeks after we should have cut it off to have been cut. There is a class of farmers who will not learn by the experience of others, and will not begin to cut the grass any earlier than their grandfathers did. The old mowers, where the grass is thin and largely fine grass and daisies or white weed, need to be cut about the first of May, both because they are early, and even the white weed makes pretty good hay for cows and young stock. If it is cut just as it begins to blossom, when the blossoms have fallen off it makes a very poor hay. When they are cut early the land can be plowed, fertilized and sown other crop put in or grass sown in August.—Exchange.

**For Outdoor Feeding.**  
At a season of the year when it is desirable to feed most of the stock in the pasture a number of troughs made like that shown in the illustration will be found to save considerable labor. The troughs may be made any size to accommodate the animals to be fed. For horses and cows it may be arranged on the fence as shown and for sheep and swine fastened lower down on the fence. Made a foot wide at the bottom and, say, twenty inches at the top, it will be about right.

The trough should be securely spiked to the fence posts as shown, and if two animals are to be fed at a time it may

be divided in the middle. If the animals are fed to the trough at the posts each will get its share. Troughs of this kind are especially desirable when corn, oats or chopped roots are to be fed in the field and by their use loss or waste of the food is prevented.—Indianapolis News.

**Deep Plowing.**  
We used to believe in the value of plowing deep to bring up the fertility that had leached down through the surface soil into the subsoil. Our opinion was changed when we tested the deep plowing upon a field with a clay subsoil that we planted with corn. Later experiments have more thoroughly convinced us that deep plowing, by which we mean a depth of more than four to six inches, is seldom beneficial in this climate, whatever it may be in other sections of the country. The crops like corn, that like to spread their roots near the surface where the soil is warmed by the sun, certainly do not need to have the earth stirred very deeply for them, while those that send their roots down into the subsoil, as onions, clover, beans, etc., can do so almost through the hardest subsoil or anything excepting a gravel in which there is no moisture.—Cultivator.

**"Blue Milk."**  
What is known as "blue milk" may be epidemic in a herd or confined to a single cow. It is probably from some unknown source of ill and may be checked by attention to cleanliness and careful washing of the cow's teats with a little weak acetic acid solution. Such milk has been fed to animals that ate it readily and without harm.

**To Hasten Lima Beans.**  
Lima beans may be hastened a little by plucking the runners after the top of pole is reached, at the same time remembering that it is at the top of pole the most and best beans are got later on.

**Farm Notes.**  
Abundant foliage assists in protecting fruit on trees and vines. Fruit ripens earlier on trees where the leaves have not been killed, and, as leaves take carbonic acid from the air and give off oxygen, they serve to purify the air while deriving food therefrom.

Grass crops are always valuable to the farmer, irrespective of market prices, because they are the most useful crops grown on the farm. Hay will bring good prices if used for producing the best quality of milk, butter and meat, and no farm is complete that does not produce grass.

Roots are superior to ensilage as winter food for stock, but the cost of ensilage is much less than roots. A crop of carrots will be found one of the best foods that can be grown on the farm, but the work of growing the carrots is the great drawback. Ensilage, on the contrary, can be always relied upon as something sure, as the corn may be cut at any stage of growth should necessity so demand.

Good silage that has been well and closely packed in the silo is estimated to weigh about twenty pounds or more per cubic foot, and forty pounds is about the ration allowed each cow for one day. A silo ten feet deep and ten feet square, will consequently hold enough ensilage to supply two or more cows over four months. Such a silo is a small one, but the estimate shows what a large proportion of food can be stored away for winter in a small place by the use of ensilage.

# POLITICAL COMMENT.

**Mr. Roosevelt's First Year.**  
Theodore Roosevelt has been President of the United States one year. At the outset he promised the country to continue the policy which his lamented predecessor had marked out. That he has done so there can be no doubt. He retained the McKinley Cabinet, and if some of the members have retired it is not because of differences with the President. He has continued the policy of his predecessor in the Philippines. He has not changed an official, but has placed the utmost confidence in the commission selected by President McKinley. The policy which Mr. Roosevelt would have carried out with reference to Cuba is precisely the same which Mr. McKinley would have urged had he lived. He has made few changes in public offices, and those were necessary.

Not a party leader in the sense that his predecessor was one of the greatest party men of his time, President Roosevelt has disappointed the opposition by being able to have a large majority of his party in Congress with him, and more securely with him when Congress adjourned than during the earlier months of the session. Instead of being headstrong, as some predicted, he has taken counsel with party leaders in Congress. In regard to appointments, it is rather to his credit that he has been denominated more freely by a class of independent than by a real party man. At any rate, nearly every nomination he has made has received the official sanction of the Senate. That every Republican State convention thus far has approved and even commended his administration in the most emphatic language proves that he has won with his party over the country. That he is greeted with unbounded enthusiasm wherever he appears among the people shows that he has won the confidence and regard of the country. He has displayed a courage which counts with the American people, and even his opponents admit the integrity of his purpose.

It is safe to say that he has successfully passed through the most critical year of his term. He has come to a full understanding with the leaders of his party in Congress where it was predicted that he would fail. He has been on the right side on every question, as the expressed sentiment regarding Cuban reciprocity shows. Such being the case, one need not set up as a prophet in order to express the opinion that the success he has already achieved will continue. He will, probably, make some little mistake and do things which will cause him to be criticised, but the fair-minded people of the country have faith in his integrity, patriotism and ability.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Five Years of Confidence.**  
The country remembers the Republican victory of 1896, which swept free trade from power and so crystallized Republican sentiment that when a Republican Congress met in special session it took scarcely more than sixty days to make the Dingley law, under which our industries have grown to be such giants that America is today dominating the commercial world, notwithstanding the American wage scale has been advanced and the European wage scale remains as low as ever. Confidence prevails everywhere; the banks are growing with money; interest rates are low, thus encouraging investment; labor is fully employed; everybody has money to burn; land values have gone out of sight; railroads are booming; electric lines are being built; our shipping trade has increased and America is so prosperous as to excite the jealousy of all other lands. These things are all the result of having one tariff law for five solid years with Republican Congresses assenting to the country that there would be no change. Business interests have known what to rely upon. There has been no menace of politics. The Democratic has been a powerless. Not since the Civil War has the country had five years of freedom from tariff agitation and not since this Republic began has the country known five years of such unbounded prosperity.

Now what reason can be given for breaking the silence? What reason can be given for making a political disturbance? Whose prices ought to come down? Is the farmer getting too much, or is it the laborer who was getting a dollar ten per day and who now gets \$1.75 or \$2?

Will the newspapers that are advocating changes in the tariff give a bill of particulars?

Why disturb present prosperity?

Will some of the agitators we fear it is purely a matter of politics. In some districts in the United States are Republicans who want to change Congressmen and they have been unable to defeat them for re-election. In some districts in the United States this tariff matter has been hit upon as a convenient, or "good enough Morgan" for the purpose that is at hand.

But the business interests of the United States had better take warning and let well enough alone.—Des Moines Capital.

**The Way Tariff Revision Goes.**  
When the Republican convention of a State like Missouri, which is deeply Democratic, elected with tariff revision, we heard a great deal about it from the free-traders, who are sure the Republican party is anxious to repudiate protection. When the State of Idaho (Democratic) in 1900 and with a Idaho (Democratic) representation in the House and one Democratic Senator, did the same thing it was of the greatest national importance. When the Republican convention of Michigan declared against "reciprocity" or tariff revision of any kind to interfere with American industries, the free-traders sneeredly let a whisper escape them, now that California does the same thing doubtless they will hold a dead silence. And note that Michigan has both Senators Republican (one since dead) and every single one of her

# MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Jump to Death.**—Lynn Taylor, 21, found after twenty-five years' Southern Penitentiary Homesteaders' Case.—Murderer of John C. Jones at St. Joseph.

Driven to desperation by the prospect of being sentenced to life in prison, the execution of hanging which she had nearly effected the globe, Alexandra Joseph, a young Syrian girl, threw herself from the window of a Michigan Central train running fifty miles an hour, and was killed.

That's the way tariff revision goes!—New York Press.

**Waterston Would Scuttler.**  
Henry Waterston is now a "scuttler." Next to Edward Atkinson and Brother Bryan, he is at the head of the procession of those who would get out of the Philippines. Not long since he was whipping it up to stay. He would have American ideas and civilization go hand in hand to redeem the natives from the bondage of barbarism. He endorsed the McKinley policy and went even further than McKinley in urging that the flag be kept flying. He was characteristically eloquent in his patriotism and enthusiasm, and the attitude he struck was admirably suited to his figure and record. But now he thinks we ought to get out, and not be particular as to the method either. He would have us get a small hole somewhere and crawl through it. Mr. Waterston is apparently trying to get in line for what the next Democratic national convention will declare for. It is not principle with him this time nearly as much as it is expediency.—Grand Rapids Herald.

**Will Visit Father After 25 Years.**  
Twenty-five years ago Phil Gaffney of Cornua, then a 15-year-old boy, got angry at his father, a local grocer, ran away and was never heard of again by his parents or by his family with a few days ago. As time passed on the Gaffneys prospered and purchased one of the finest farms in Shawansee County. Every possible effort was made from time to time to locate the erring son, but to no effect. Broken-hearted the mother died four years ago. Mr. Gaffney, now a property owner, moved to Ann Arbor. The other day Herbert Gaffney, a former Cornua boy residing in San Francisco and a boyhood friend of Phil Gaffney, met the latter on the street. There was a mutual recognition. Gaffney confessed that he had forgotten all about Cornua, but a decade ago he learned that his parents were dead. He will come east to Ann Arbor and visit his father, for time has favored the runaway greatly.

**Homesteaders Lose Suit.**  
Judge Wainwright of the federal court at Marquette has decided in favor of the Michigan Land and Iron Company, Lord & Russell's corporation, in its fight with homesteaders over lands in the old Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad grant, purchased by it in 1891. The title to thousands of acres of choice timber land is directed to the company and is hereby confirmed. It is held that the title of the company is affirmed by acts of Congress and that the tract is not subject to homestead entry. This brings to an end a costly litigation that has been going on for many years.

**Season for St. Joe.**  
Trains departing from St. Joseph for later Indiana and Illinois points the other night marked the closing of the most successful excursion season in the history of St. Joseph. It is estimated that 225,000 people were attracted in thirty days during the season. From Jan. 1 to the present date 1,225 couples were married in St. Joseph, while 1,135 couples received marriage licenses for the same period of last season.

**Says the Game Law Is Void.**  
Judge O. W. Coolidge of St. Joseph has caused a sensation by offering an opinion that the present State game law is void. As a result hundreds of hunters in Berrien County opened the season Oct. 1 instead of Oct. 20, the questioned legal date. Many deputy game wardens were in the field to cause the arrest of alleged violators of law.

**Poison in the Atmosphere.**  
One child has died at Lake Linden and several others are critically ill. A peculiar ailment, which is causing physicians have diagnosed as acute poisoning of the intestines due to inhaling poisonous gases in the atmosphere.

**State Items of Interest.**  
Carleton expects a new depot. It needs one.

Sheep are being shipped from Dexter to Wyoming.

Joseph Crankovich, a miner at the Phoenix mine at Calumet, was killed recently by the premature discharge of a blast.

Mrs. Joseph Chas. a young married woman of Shipshewer, was struck in the breast by a stray bullet while standing in her backyard and instantly killed. The bullet was evidently fired by some hunter from one of these long range rifles which will carry several times as far as there is any necessity for in the case of a weapon for hunting.

Clinax folks are scripping over the question of retaining the village organization. One faction wants to abolish it and go back to the old unincorporated state, and has presented a petition to the Council asking for the submission of the question at special election. The Council refused to receive the petition, and the matter is now in the courts, the petitioners having asked for a mandamus to compel the Council to act on the petition.

There were some peculiar features in connection with the death of Frank Mudge, the Wales township farmer who was killed by a stray bullet fired by a hunter named Johnson, who was hunting for a deer. Mudge was shot in the back and was sent to an asylum. After remaining there some time both were returned home as cured. Johnson committed suicide a few days ago, and now his wife has followed him. A note from the coroner's office says that the coroner has ordered an inquest to be held on the body of the deceased.

A note is on foot to build a big summer hotel at St. Joseph. The man who owns the site of the old Plank's tavern, which was destroyed by fire several years ago, offers the site and a bonus of \$10,000 to any individual or stock company that will put up a hotel there.

Grand Haven must, within a short time, raise \$7,000 to purchase the site for the government building to be erected there, and it is proposed to bond the city for about \$20,000 or \$25,000, the remainder of the money over the \$7,000 to be used in securing new factories for the city.

Ann Arbor University students are being held in the standard house. This is a boarding house during the summer by the boarding house keeping, owing to the general advance in the price of provisions. The \$2.50 house now charges \$3. The \$3.50 to \$3.50 and the \$3.50 places to \$4.

It has turned out that the "wild man" who was captured near Calumet by a hunter who escaped from the New York asylum some ten years ago and of whose whereabouts no trace was heard from that time to this. The man's name is a blank, so it will never be known whether he has been wandering about the woods ever since his escape or not.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 12.  
EXPOSITION BY JOHN A. HARRIS.

**Crossing the Jordan.**  
Josh. 3:1-17. Memory verses, 15-17. C. H. Jones.—When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and though the rivers, they shall not overflow thee;—Josh. 3:17. The Jordan river has been recently raised by the present rains.

A Grand Rapids man has succeeded in raising a colts' culch.

Van Buren County stands first in the increase of pepper this year.

It is said that the buckwheat crop is going to be rather short this winter.

Fourteenth business men propose to organize a cooperative telephone exchange.

Alvey Hill has been appointed postmaster at Pearl Beach, vice H. H. Bryant, removed.

A new furniture factory has been added to the already long list of such institutions in Grand Rapids.

Edgar Lewis of Grand Rapids has been appointed to assist clerkship in the War Department in Washington.

The proposition to bond the village for \$10,000 for a system of sewers was defeated at Grand Rapids Tuesday.

Farmers near Lansing are having a great deal of trouble in securing sufficient feed to take care of their crops.

The annual report of the last fiscal year shows there were in Michigan 43,823 prisoners, receiving \$6,561,528.

Lonia has a new patrol wagon. When it isn't in use carrying drunks to the lock-up, however, it is just a common wheelbarrow.

A scheme is on foot to establish a gas plant at Houghton to furnish gas for heating and lighting purposes to the whole county.

The farmers around Caledon have organized a stock company and will establish a creamery capable of caring for the milk of 600 cows.

While carrying supper to her husband at the Aurora mine in Ironwood, Mrs. Edward Morris, who had long been a sufferer from asthma, dropped dead.

A big stone and heading mill, which will give employment to 100 men, is being erected at Boyne City, and is to be ready for operation before snow flies.

An unusual fruit crop is being harvested by L. E. McRobert and family of Northville. They have a fine fine true bearing quite a yield of its luscious product.

The extension of the Detroit and Grand Haven Railroad is being pushed northward from Tower, with the intention of reaching Cheboygan about Christmas time.

The past few months there has been a remarkable influx of Olds people into Oscoda and neighboring counties, where good farming land can be bought at a low price.

The mint crop of Michigan will be a third below the average this year, and the anticipated shortage has already caused the price of the oil to jump from \$1 a pound to \$2.

Houghton County's share of the State tax this year is \$254,362, which is more than half of the amount apportioned to the whole upper peninsula. Marquette County is a poor second, with \$54,509.

A new rural free delivery route has been established at New Hudson to take effect Nov. 1. It will cover twenty-five miles, cover an area of twenty-five square miles, and serve a population of 760.

Dwight H. Donibeyer, one of the most prominent and popular young men of Kalamazoo, died after having been operated upon for peritonitis. He was sick only three days. He was 20 years of age.

The university at Ann Arbor has arranged to hold to the last of the institution until December. It is almost certain that some way will be solved to keep the buildings heated after that, even if the strike is not settled.

The camping factories of northern Kent County will, it is said, lose a lot of money this year on account of the failure of the tomato crop. Out of 200 acres which were contracted for, only 100 were harvested, and the rest were ruined by frost.

Recent City is booming. A big state mill has been lately secured, a lightning plant for public and private lighting is being put in, a mile or more of cement walks have been laid, and upwards of 100 dwelling houses constructed the past summer.

George Smith, living about nine miles north of Jackson, was murdered by Fred Schloff. The latter had been abusing his wife and when the officers went to arrest him he fired a bullet, hitting Smith, a neighbor. The latter leaves a widow and ten children.

The announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Ethel Louise Wyman to Count Hugo Lerchenfeld-Kroeffing, in New York City. The bride is the talented daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wyman, who lived in Ann Arbor up to about three years ago.

John Barnard, the pioneer of the lake shore fruit belt, is dead at the age of 82 years. Barnard is believed to have started the first fruit farm in western Michigan, and when he died, the neighbors who were raising grain laughed at him. He lived to get a laugh or two himself, however.

Saginaw river claimed another victim, the unfortunate victim being Willis, 10-30-year-old son of Joseph Page, who lives on Rainier street, West Bay City. The boy was in a sailboat containing the three boys, when the boat came ashore to make another tack, the boom struck the boy, knocking him overboard.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance on Sept. 17 of Frank Overmyer, a wealthy Cedar Creek farmer, has been unraveled by the finding of his body floating in Duck Lake, a sheet of water near the town of Cedar Creek. A note attached around his waist to which was tied a 25-pound weight told the story of suicide.

The Hastings Journal says that thousands of bushels of fruit have rotted on the ground in that vicinity this year because the farmers couldn't get enough for it to pay them to haul it to market, and accuses that if there was a canning factory in the village the farmers could have been several thousand dollars richer.

A Kalamazoo woman gave a progressive venture party the other day at which the prize was a couple of coal—read public theatre coal—and they do say that such a thing has never before known in the city.

Black bees are common in Goshgob County this fall. Two were shot at a farm where a hay rack and an orchard were near a creek on the edge of the grounds within the city limits on a recent morning. At Lake Goshgob the other day Mr. Eldridge, the sewing machine and bicycle manufacturer of Belvidere, Ill., shot three.

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**Next Lesson—"The Fall of Jericho."**  
—Josh. 6:1-20.

**Named After a Yankee.**  
Downing street, the home of British diplomacy, perpetuates the name of a clever New Englander, George Downing, who went to England from Massachusetts and became a chaplain in Cromwell's army. He served as British ambassador at the Dutch court and retained his popularity in the reign of Charles II., being given the large grant of land at Westminster, where he lived until Downing street. He is said to have been the first pupil in the first school established in Massachusetts.

**Once a Comopolitan City.**  
Up to the time of the Prussian-Austrian war the old fortress of Mayence of the German confederation was beyond doubt the most cosmopolitan city in the world. At that time the official language was German, the law French, the government Jesco-Denstadt, the church Roman Catholic, the administration Austrian, the military commander Prussian, the garrison mostly Italian, the postoffice Thurn and Taxis, the gas works Baden and the telegraph Bavarian.







## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1902.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Mrs. J. M. Jones is visiting in Detroit.

Forty cents worth of Tobacco for 25 cents, at J. W. SORENSON'S.

Alabaster, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Military Opening. — Mrs. Woodworth's — Saturday, Oct. 11th.

Do not fail to attend the great closing-out sale at J. Ablowitz's.

All paid up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 35c a year.

Great bargains at the closing-out sale of J. Ablowitz.

The Board of Supervisors will meet in their annual session, next Monday.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. E. & Co's.

FOR SALE — Milch Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

The Lewiston postoffice has been advanced to the place of a presidential office. The world moves.

If you use Tobacco, then be sure advantage of my special offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

If you want a Silk, Satin or Flannel Waist, call at Grayling Mercantile Company.

Henry Bates, of Maple Forest, sent a Rutabaga to the fair at Gaylord, that weighed 25 pounds. Next.

You can buy a handsome \$18.00 Silk Plush Cape for \$8.00, at J. Ablowitz's.

Mrs. Baumgart and her little girl came up from Detroit, Monday, for a visit with old friends here.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. E. & Co's.

Mrs. J. F. Hunt has gone to Ohio for a visit at the old home, with old time friends.

The Lewiston post-office has been advanced to the place of a presidential office. The world moves.

Henry Bates, of Maple Forest, sent a Baga to the fair at Gaylord, that weighed 25 lbs. Next.

If you WANT the best, you want the Karpis Couch. Money can buy nothing better.

J. W. SORENSON.

Charles Vincent, one of the pioneers of this county, now living at Belding, Mich., dropped in on us, Monday. Welcome.

If you want a nice Automobile or Monte Carlo Coat, or a Cape or Jacket, we can save you 25 per cent. — Grayling Mercantile Co.

Remember the Clock Sale at Sallig (Hanson & Co's) store. Two days only, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 14th and 15th.

The best Clover, Timothy and Alsike Clover Seed, cheap, at S. E. & Co's.

The best line of Cloaks, Suits, Waists and Furs ever shown in Grayling, at Sallig & Co's store, Oct. 14th and 15th.

Hugh Oaks has been raising peanuts in his garden, and brought a loaded plant to this office. They are fat, and a big yield.

Ladies, before buying your Dress or Walking Skirt, examine ours, before buying elsewhere. Grayling Mercantile Co.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

N. Nicholson is building stock yards in Beaver Creek, on the Bradley Branch R. R., from which to ship his cattle. It will save a long drive.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

A Canadian, named George Thompson, was instantly killed in the plunging mill at Lewiston, last week, by the bursting of a bolt on his machine.

Peter Hanson has bought the house formerly occupied by John Rouse, and owned by Geo. Colten, on Chestnut St. It is a desirable residence.

The best thing yet. The AVALANCHE and the TOLEDO BLADE for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

FREDA NILES, EDITOR.

### HIGH SCHOOL.

Not only is Miss Dyer liked, as the editor said last week, but all the teachers are liked very much. Mr. Bradley is "A," No. 1. He has not beheaded any one, yet, but he has hinted that he possessed a "spanking machine." He never refuses to give assistance when it is needed. If the pupils do their part they are assured a good school.

The English Literature class is reading the play, Julius Caesar. Miss Robinson, is the teacher, and does well by the class.

Laura London was absent Monday and Tuesday, visiting country schools with the School Commissioner.

There was some excitement Thursday concerning seats. It was finally settled that the highest grades should have their choice of seats and the eighth grade could have what was left after the others had taken their choice.

The Seniors will have a Box Supper Oct. 17th, in the High School room, for the benefit of their class. All come and have a good time. — Girls bring the boxes.

### EIGHTH GRADE.

They have reading and spelling included in their studies, this year.

### SEVENTH GRADE.

For the month of September Laura Larson, Anna Nelson, Laura Furlo and Maggie Hemmingson received Rank I. Louise Woodworth, Belle Dyer, Eleanor Woodfield, Vera Richardson, Ralph Claggett, and Fred Rasmussen, received Rank II.

The grammar room pupils have added to their possessions, a knife to sharpen their pencils, and a looking glass in which to see themselves as others see them.

### SIXTH GRADE.

During September, Nellie Shaughan and Anna Rasmussen received Rank I and Effa Unervoldson, Emma Goupi, Maude Pillsbury, Alice McCue, Daisy Crotteau and Ethelyn Woodfield received Rank II.

The ten girls who went into the High School room, behaved so well, that Mr. Bradley told them they were more quiet than the boys.

With an enrollment of seventy-two for the first month in the sixth and seventh grades, there was an average of 70.

### FOURTH & FIFTH GRADES.

Clyde Hnni, of the fifth grade has gone to Pennsylvania for a month's visit.

The two grades give exercises on Pioneer Day which is tomorrow, in the High School room. Dr. Palmer will address the pupils. Mrs. Woodworth will sing and Mr. Bradley will give a vocal solo. The patrons and others are cordially invited to attend.

They had a natural history lesson together one day last week. They had two stuffed owls, one from California and one from Michigan.

They had morning exercises together last Thursday.

The B class won in the spelling contest in the fourth grade.

### SECOND GRADE.

Agnes Rasmussen had sore eyes, so was absent from school, the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Langevin and Mrs. W. H. Haves visited the school last Thursday. We are always glad to have company and would be pleased to have parents and others, visit us often.

### FIRST GRADE.

We are pleased to see Frank and Duane Cressy, Edward King and Axel Jorgensen, in school again.

Tickets for lecture course one dollar. Single admission thirty-five cents.

## Democratic County Convention.

The convention was called to order by Wm. McCullough, chairman of the county committee, who called W. Haves to the chair. C. O. McCullough was elected secretary.

The following committees were appointed by the chair: On credentials, Messrs. Newman, Johnson and Charron.

On permanent organization—Amidon, Stillwell and Brady. A recess was taken so as to give the committees time to report.

On being called to order the committee on organization and order of business offered their report, making the temporary organization permanent and giving the order of nominations.

The committee on credentials reported the delegations all filled.

The reports were adopted. Messrs. Charron and H. S. Hanson were appointed tellers.

The officers were duly sworn by Justice McElroy and the convention proceeded to the nomination of county officers resulting as follows: For Sheriff—on the first ballot six names were presented with no choice, but on the 3d ballot A. J. Stillwell of Beaver Creek received the nomination

## Republican County Convention.

In the absence of the chairman, E. W. Hanson, the Convention was called to order by the Secretary, R. D. Conning, who read the call, and called Perry Ostrander, of Grayling, to the chair.

M. A. Hales was elected temporary secretary, and on motion the following committees were appointed:

On Credentials—Messrs. Benkelman, Hanna and Geo. Colten.

On Permanent Organization and Order of Business—Messrs. Palmer, Stelker and Geo. F. Johnson.

On Resolutions—Messrs. Ingerson, Benedict and Fawcett.

A recess was taken and on being called to order, the Committee on Credentials reported every township represented, with full delegations, except South Branch, and on motion that delegation was filled.

The next committee reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and proceeding to the nomination of officers in the order in which they would appear on the ticket.

The Committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we do most heartily commend and endorse the able and patriotic administration of affairs by our National Executive, who has the backbone to say to the President of one of the greatest

Trusts, these words, "I am neither a Bull nor a Bear of Morgan's stocks, I am President of the United States, and have taken an obligation to execute the law, and I will proceed against you or any of your combinations, as quickly as I would a striker, not because I am opposed to either capital or labor, except as either of them is a violator of the laws of the country. To Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidential nomination we pledge our best efforts."

And be it further:

Resolved, That as the nominations of the several State, Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative offices having been made from the best material that Michigan Republicanism can produce, to their election we pledge our loyal support.

HENRY FUNK, C. A. INGERSON, G. A. BENEDETTO, Co.

The report of each committee was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. A. B. Failing and Geo. W. Colmer were appointed tellers, the officers were sworn and the ballot for the nomination of sheriff called.

The first ballot gave Oaks 5; Chalker 11 and Hoseli 12, and Sherman 12.

The 2d ballot gave Oaks 4; Chalker 9; Hoseli 10, and Sherman 11. Mr. Chalker withdrew his name from the contest, thanking his friends for their support and explaining briefly the reason of his candidacy and assuring them of what they all well knew, that he was a Republican of the straight kind.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Oaks 3, Sherman 18; Hoseli 20, and Chalker 1. The 4th ballot gave Oaks 4, Sherman 13, and Hoseli 22.

County Clerk Colten, was renominated without opposition.

For Treasurer, S. S. Claggett received 16 votes, and J. J. Coventry, 24 votes.

A. B. Failing was renominated for Register of Deeds, as was O. Palmer for Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Court Commissioner.

Two ballots were taken for County Surveyor, and Ernest Richardson, of South Branch, was nominated.

By motion adopted, the Secretary cast the ballot of the Convention, renominating the present corners, B. F. Sherman and Dr. W. M. Woodworth, and the Convention adjourned.

tion and the ticket as nominated is as follows:

For Sheriff—A. J. Stillwell.

For Clerk—Medes Charron.

For Treasurer—P. M. Hays.

For Register of Deeds—Peter Olson.

For Pros. Attorney, L. T. Wright.

For Circuit Court Com., L. T. Wright.

For Surveyor—A. E. Newman.

For Corners—C. H. O'Neill and J. Burton.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will meet at the home of Mrs. T. E. Douglas to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

Hon. Joseph Greusel of Detroit, acknowledged to be the leading newspaper reporter and writer in Michigan, was in town Tuesday evening. We are always glad to meet him. His "shake" is hearty.

If S. Buck was in town yesterday feeling well as usual. Though three years our senior his hair is without a thread of silver, while we are gray as an old rat.

Miss Emma Hanson went to Detroit Monday night for a week of recreation.

Mrs. A. W. Evans of Savanna, N. Y., will remain here with her sister, Mrs. Woodworth for a few weeks.

## The Republican Rally.

The Republican meeting at the opera house Tuesday evening was not so largely attended as was hoped for for reason that it was not sufficiently advertised for lack of time, and further that the reception tendered Rev. Goldie on that evening kept hundreds away. The speakers were met at the depot by the chairman and secretary of the County Committee and a number of our citizens and driven to the home of H. Hansen where they were royally entertained. At eight they were escorted to the hall by the band whose excellent music was highly praised by the guests.

T. Hansen, Chairman of the committee, did honor as presiding officer. He first presented Col. Geo. A. Loud, candidate for congress from this district, who though not posing as a great orator, held the audience with close attention for an hour, as he presented facts and figures to prove that the policy of the Republican party had brought to the nation such prosperity as was never before known and should be continued.

He was followed by Hon. W. D. Gordon, U. S. Attorney for the eastern district of Michigan. If anyone can refute the arguments used for the continuance of Republican methods and the necessity of the election of Col. Loud, we would be glad to hear him. His illustration of the conditions under the administration of Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, was especially plain and strong. His endorsement of the State administration was forcible and unanswerable.

State Senator Westover, of Bay City, being present was introduced by the Chairman and briefly continued the arguments in favor of continued success.

We regret being unable to give a resume of the speeches, for they were of the candid sort, which carry conviction with consideration. We hope to hear them again during the campaign.

A reception was given Rev. and Mrs. H. Goldie at the hospitable home of N. Mickelson, Tuesday evening, which proves to some extent the popularity of the pastor and his wife. The large house was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the guests were by no means confined to the members of his church or congregation. It rather seemed as though everybody was represented there to pay their respects. Elegant refreshments were served and social mirth and music reigned until a late hour. Everybody was delighted and the bonds of friendship welded during the last year's pastorate must have been strengthened.

Mrs. Woodworth wishes to announce Saturday, October 11th, for the fall showing of a full line of beautiful Trimmed Hats, ready to wear, and high grade materials. Everyone is most cordially invited to come and inspect the stock. Miss Bertha Smith has charge of the trimming department, and needs no introduction.

Do not fail to attend the Millinery Opening, Saturday, Oct. 11th. If you do not care to examine the display of fine goods in the cases, just ask your eyes at the the ophthalmological display in the window.

Those who expected a scrap on the floor of the Democratic convention over the contesting delegations from South Branch, were disappointed, as the matter was adjusted in committee.

## A Beautiful Souvenir Free.

All merchants have not as yet adopted the use of our new premium plan, but thousands of merchants throughout the country use it. Ask your dealer to give you one of the Traders' Premium Ticket Books, and if he has not as yet adopted this popular advertising plan in his business, or does not know anything about it, fill out the following coupon with your name, address, and the name and address of your dealer, send it to us and we will send you one of the beautiful Frances E. Willard Souvenir, designed by the famous artist Mary A. Lathbury, who was Miss Willard's close friend. It consists of three panels, each eight inches wide and eleven inches long, beautifully lithographed in ten colors, and is worth \$1.00.

MONARCH BOOK COMPANY, 381-285 Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Please send me a copy of the Willard Souvenir free. My dealer's name and address, who does not use the Trader's Premium Ticket Book System is:

Name.....

Address.....

My name and address is:

Name.....

Address.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

Don't Be Fooled!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitutes. Ask your druggist.

# Fall Fashions!

## The Piles of Dry Goods,

Clothing and Shoes which greet our customers, are the results of our best efforts to secure the best goods the market affords.

## It's the care taken,

in carrying out every detail which makes the Grayling Mercantile Co. lead in style and fit and long wear.

## We are now ready

with a complete showing in all that's best and newest in Fall and Winter Goods.

## We are Sole Agents

for the "Queen Quality" of Shoes for Ladies, also W. L. Douglas Shoes for men and boys.

## Nothing in this store—that's poor.

Everything in this store—that's good.

Economy and Quality go hand in hand here.

# GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED.



# IF YOU Want the Best You want the Karpis Couch.



Money can buy Nothing Better.

J. W. SORENSON.

# SCHOOL BOOKS!

## Fournier's Drug Store.

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

# Just Received

We have just received a new line of Outing Flannel, Waist Patterns and Dress Goods, and invite the people of Grayling and vicinity, to come and examine them.

We also carry a full line of

Ladies Fur Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes,

and we are headquarters of the Columbia Shetland Flees, also agent for the Royal Tailor-Made-To-Order Clothing.

We just received a new line of Selz Shoes, every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

We give you prices that will enable us always to do business. Give us a call and be convinced. We are headquarters for first-class

Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings,

One Price Store.



# PAPERS BY THE TON

## OPPORTUNITIES IN RAILWAY BUSINESS

By J. H. Barrett, General Supt. Chicago & Alton Railroad

Added to the stability of demand for young hands, and the consequent value of the supply, a railway company, with its many departments, each subdivided into special branches, offers a wide field for congenial employment. In this respect the government of the United States affords a unique opportunity.

The young man who enters the service must not only have ability and character sufficient to satisfy the chief of the employment bureau, but he must also prove acceptable to the head of the department in which he has chosen to enter, to the official examiner of the company, who examines the applicant for vision and hearing, and to the company's surgeon, who makes an exceedingly thorough physical examination.

The care in the selection of railway men does not end with employment. There is no better plan devised for the actual and intimate knowledge of an employee's merit than the continuous record which this railway systematically keeps. The value of large has no conception of the perfection of the methods by which the officials of railways determine upon the advancement of their men. The order of promotion of employees, who are at all times protected by civil service rules, is practically the same as applied in the army and navy.

Ability and merit are, of course, first considerations, but seniority is always considered, all other things being equal. After a young man enters railway service there is no position, no matter how high, which he cannot hope to attain. The presidents, general managers, and other executive officers of the principal railroads in the United States to-day have arisen from the humbler in the service. In fact, the whole system of railway appointment and promotion gives the widest latitude for individual merit, which, if conspicuously shown, receives conspicuous reward. The old day of personal relationship and politics has passed; the railway field lies invitingly open to the young man with ambition and energy.

Speaking generally, if a young man is physically strong, morally clean, has average capability to work and think, and above all, firmly believes that railway work will lead to a better future, his advice to him is to enter the employ of a railway company. If, upon the other hand, a young man realizes that he does not possess the foregoing essentials, he had better keep out.

## BURYING ALIVE A FREQUENT PERIL

By Alexander Wilder, M. D.

It is said that at the public mortality of Paris about one in every 300 persons supposed to be dead actually comes to life again. At any rate, some hundreds must be buried alive in the larger cities of America, for few of the precautions are taken that are required in several European countries.

The fact is that medical certificates are often perfunctory, and given simply to meet the requirements of the law. As many are consigned to the mad house without judge or jury almost, so others are placed in the grave upon the word of a physician, who has not made a critical examination of the case. If the undertakers were to tell the facts that have come under their eye the blood would run cold with horror.

For months past without some article in a newspaper to call attention to the danger of being buried alive. If alarm is raised, some medical hypothesis is ready to tell the public that there is no occasion for alarm; that medical science is so advanced, and knowledge of this matter so thorough, that such a thing is well nigh impossible.

Physicians are often not philosophers, and it is by no means wonderful that sometimes they are not skillful in relation to the phenomena incident to the training of life. The medical art is not so much the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages and centuries as the exploiting of the most recent notions. We do not obtain our conclusions from a solid field and a higher inspiration. The matter now under discussion is of too much importance to every one to be dismissed without absolute assurance. We do not wish our anxiety to be soothed unless the causes are removed.

I have often been told that the modern practice of embalming made death certain. I admit it; but those who are too poor to pay for this funeral luxury must yet take the chances in the old-fashioned way. There is no doubt, however, that the number annually put to death by the undertakers is sufficiently large to demand attention. An investigation of this subject in New York has openly declared his belief that a considerable number of human beings are annually killed in America by the embalming process.

Before burial there should be detention in a mortuary till

## death was certain. Common humanity pleads for this. Human life may appear to come to a stop in many cases, and no one can say that if time is allowed for this it will not go on again. This, even the most learned in medicine cannot explain away or deny.

## PUBLIC ORIGINATES MANY SCHOOL FAUS.

By L. L. Selden, Supt. Schools, St. Louis.

Perhaps the most dangerous faus are not of the teacher's creation, but originate in the community itself. The people are collectively honest, and their verdict is wise. Opinions of classes and individuals, however, no matter how loudly or emphatically expressed, are at times unwise. The history of past decades has seen the rise of many such faus. There is, for instance, the foolish idea that a laborer needs no education, that workers are spoiled by too much education, that workers are spoiled by too much education.

The "quick promotion" faus has done immeasurable harm. Children, against the wish and view of their fathers, have been placed in higher grades than the one for which they were fit, and their educational progress has been hindered and retarded thereby. The teacher and principal who in such cases quietly and pleasantly, but at the same time firmly, stands his ground is a blessing to the child and to the parent.

Among the worst faus of our day is the "extreme individualism" faus. The practice is bad which leads the child to believe that he is unimportant, and that his education is unimportant. It is unimportant to school and home in accordance with his pleasure in it, and he will not go to school when he is not in the mood. The educational control of the child, the maker of a pernicious error and indulgence in a common, but objectionable, faus.

## IMPOSSIBILITY OF LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECASTS.

By Prof. H. L. Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

At the present time I know of no scientific man who asserts that he can predict the weather for a longer period than two or three days in winter, or for more than three or four days in summer, and there are times in winter when the movements of air conditions are so rapid that it is extremely difficult to forecast even for the space of one day. The weather bureau does not claim to be able to do more than it is possible to accomplish.

No evidence whatever should be placed in the forecasts contained in almanacs or otherwise published months in advance. The scientific staff of the government weather service contains men learned in astronomy and as physiologists, these men the reader would suppose it there were any information to be derived from the positions of the planets or the phases of the moon which would enable them to make weather forecasts months in advance that these scientific men would make use of it.

## NOW MEN ARE YOUNG AT FORTY.

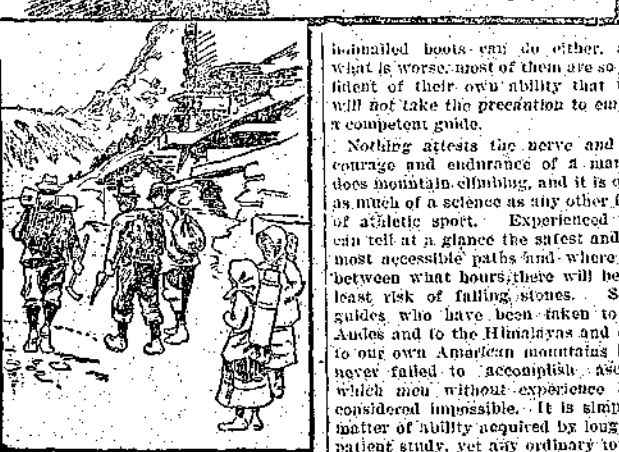
By C. S. Street, English Essayist

By young men I mean, of course, men who are visibly and characteristically young, who by the mere rate of years may be anything up to 60. Now, in the early part of the last century a man was a man at 20 or 30, a middle-aged man at 30, and old at 40. At the present time, however, a boy is a boy at 30, a young man at 40, and a man at 50, and a man at 60 is a man at 60.

The merely young in years, those who had the exclusive title of youth a few generations ago, no longer, so to speak, have the place to themselves. The young man of 20 no longer triumphs in his youth, and the old man of 60 no longer laments his age. They are young men, too. Young men of 40 are his way and allow him to be. In all ages and in all languages the praises of youth have been joyously and unethically sounded. But it has been reserved for our practical age to learn the lesson in its fullness and to draw the proper conclusions.

## ALPINE FATALITIES

Last Year White Mountain Climbing 119 Persons Perished.



During last year, according to a report recently issued by the Alpine Club, 119 persons lost their lives while climbing the Alps—more than double the number for the previous year. Most of the accidents occurred in the neighborhood of Chamonix and were due to the foolishness and inexperience of tourists. The number of accidents suffered by experienced climbers was comparatively small.

Switzerland and the Tyrol are becoming the holiday ground for more and more people every year, and it may be expected the lives lost will be in the same proportion. The increased number of accidents is therefore exactly what might have been expected. When a tourist attempts to scale a rocky mountain side or a glacier ten years ago there are twenty or perhaps fifty snowwards with the delusion that any body with an alpenstock and a pair of

## SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, WHO CREATED A SENSATION BY RETIRING.

CONGRESSMAN DAVID BRIMMER HENDERSON, who refused to try for re-election in the Third District of Iowa because of opposition to the tariff views of some Republican colleagues, has served his constituents ten terms.

He was born in Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1849. The family came to America in 1846 and settled on a farm in Winnebago County, Ill. Three years later the family acquired a large tract of government land in Fayette County, Iowa, which was known as Henderson prairie. Young Henderson attended country school, and at the age of 18 he entered Upper Iowa College and remained there and in the harvest field until the Civil War began. One morning he spoke in the university chapel and asked the students to enlist. Twenty-three followed him. He went out into the country and, within a week enlisted 101 men and was made lieutenant. He fought at Fort Henry, led a desperate charge on Fort Donelson, where his jaw was fractured by a bullet. In the battle of Corinth Henderson lost a leg. He returned home and worked in the Iowa enrollment board.

In 1865 Col. Henderson was appointed internal revenue collector, but resigned to practice law, becoming successful in Dubuque. In 1882 the congressional nomination was unanimously offered him, he accepted and was elected. In his ten consecutive terms he was nominated each time by acclamation. He was elected Speaker of the House Dec. 4, 1890, and re-elected in 1901.

## A FAMOUS JURIST.

Former United States Supreme Court Justice Horace Gray.

The death of Horace Gray, at his home in Nahant, Mass., removed one of the most eminent of American jurists. Justice Gray had been in failing health for some time. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy a few months ago, and from this he never sufficiently recovered to resume his duties in the United States Supreme Court. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, also a resident of Massachusetts.

Justice Gray came of a family long noted in the legal profession in Massachusetts. He was born in Boston seventy-four years ago. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1870, and from the law school in 1874. He was shortly admitted to the bar and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1874 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and served till 1881. Three years later he was chosen associate justice of the same court and chief justice in 1897. Here he gained an enviable reputation as a jurist. He was named as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Dec. 19, 1891, by President Arthur.

Justice Gray was a great all-around lawyer. He was a recognized authority in admiralty cases. During recent years he rendered the opinion of the court in many important cases. He was with the majority of the Supreme Court justices in the income tax and "sugar" cases and decided that the United States had no right to seize fishing vessels supposed to be carrying aid to the Cubans. Justice Gray delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to make the treasury notes of the United States legal tender in payment of private debts in time of peace as well as in war.

The deceased jurist was a man of commanding figure. He stood six feet six inches and was solidly built. In social life he was affable and unreserved, and among those who knew him well was regarded as one of the most polished, genial and courteous of men.

The piano typewriter, after six years of continuous, patient and industrious labor, Paul J. Clemen, of Buffalo, has invented what he calls the piano typewriter, and it is said to be one of the inventions of the age.

The piano typewriter is an invention which will prove decidedly useful to any person who plays the piano, and especially to composers of band music. If a composer has a desire to write a new piece of music all that is necessary for him to do is to attach the new invention to his or her piano and play what he thinks will make good music. When he finishes, the notes that he has played will be printed on a sheet of paper and will be ready for publication. If he holds the note for a quarter or half of a half note is wanted he will hold the cord for two beats and a half note will be printed.

Proof of Ray Henry. Ray Henry, the girl pianist? Should be beautiful that is to say, my wife doesn't like her a bit. I haven't seen her myself, you know—Boston Transcript.

If we were a woman, we would be careful of what we said to the woman who goes around with a handkerchief ready to weep with you.

## "THE LIGHTING PERSON"

Gov. William G. Brownlow of Tennessee was a "Lighting Person."

Many people characterize Brownlow as a "lighting person," and this is not far from the truth. He was a man of great energy and a man of great courage. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for his principles, and he was a man who was not afraid to stand up for his people. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up for his country, and he was a man who was not afraid to stand up for his God.

Brownlow was born in Wythe County, Virginia, in August, 1828, and was left an orphan at 11. He became a carpenter, and besides earning a living secured enough to obtain for himself a fair English education. At the age of 21 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for ten years labored as an itinerant preacher in the Southern mountains. He was preaching in John C. Calhoun's district in South Carolina in the campaign of 1828, and achieved great notoriety for his opposition to Calhoun. He opposed nullification, and this made him unpopular—something most young men of 25 do not care to be. His efforts in behalf of Method-



GOV. WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

ism continued until 1838, when he became the editor of the Knoxville Whig. His trenchant editorials, his hot debates and his absolute fearlessness won for him a national reputation. It was not long before he was known as the "lighting person," an appellation whose propriety he denied.

In 1842 he opposed Andrew Johnson for Congress, but failed of election. He was a staunch advocate of slavery, and his denunciations of the abolitionists smacked of the style which Henry Waterson now employs when writing of his political foes. But his loyalty to the Union was unshaken, and he had no sympathy for those who urged the separation of the States. As the war approached, his editorials became more and more bitter and more outspoken in the opposition of the South to the Union. He favored an independent government.

He stood between two fires. The North did not like him because he favored slavery, the South reviled him for his defense of the National government. As his enemies increased the thunder of his editorial eloquence increased in volume. When from every other house in Knoxville the Union flag had disappeared it still floated over his. Finally his paper was suppressed, he was driven from his home, captured and imprisoned, but in the whale's belly of a Confederate prison he proved as uncomfortable an occupant as Jonah, and was speedily forth and set within the Union lines. Coming North, he addressed large audiences and awakened great enthusiasm in favor of the enlistment of troops.

His family was expelled from Knoxville, and together they traveled through the northern part of the country, where he spoke in all the principal cities. Many people of the North who had previously been unfriendly now realized that they had been mistaken in their estimate of the man's character. A similar state of mind possessed the Tennessee folk, for when peace had been declared and reconstruction had followed the turbulence of the war, Brownlow was twice elected Governor of the State. In his first message he advocated the removal of the negro population to a separate territory and declared it his policy to give them the ballot. In 1877 his combativeness found play in a conflict with the mayor of Nashville over the manner in which judges of election should be appointed, and the United States troops were ordered to Nashville to sustain the Governor. In 1880 he was elected to the United States Senate and served six years, at the end of which period he was succeeded by ex-President Andrew Johnson. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville and until his death continued the publication of the Whig.

Making a Cautious Statement. "I would like to ask you if you believe the plaintiff to be in the habit of speaking the truth?" "Must I answer the question, Judge?" "Yes."

"Well, I don't see how I can give you a direct answer. I haven't spoken with the plaintiff for a week or more, and some habits are very quickly formed, you know."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A girl learns sooner than a boy that it is necessary to conceal many things from company.

You can't convince a girl that marriage is a failure until after she tries it.

## GALANIES OF JEWELS.

Precious stones that are subject to the operation of prisms.

The decomposition of prisms of stones which they have been placed in the sun for a long time is well known to the ornithologists of the world. The ornithologists of the world are well known to the ornithologists of the world. The ornithologists of the world are well known to the ornithologists of the world.

Two rubies of the same size and shade were kept for two years, one in a show case and the other away from all light.

At the end of this term a comparison revealed that the first had become somewhat lighter in color.

The influence of light makes itself felt more plainly on opals and garnets.

The garnet turns much paler in a short time, while the opal assumes a darker shade and even loses the brilliancy possessed by it when freshly cut.

The most sensitive stone in this respect is the opal. This stone draws its marvelous rainbow reflections from numerous little effects which allow the light to pass and reflect on the different directions. Often the opal stands the manipulations of cutting and polishing well, and all of a sudden it splits. It suffers always by excess of heat. Owing to its chemical composition, it is sensitive to all changes of temperature.

Pearls deteriorate very easily. In the fire they are transformed into a piece of lime. Placed in contact with an acid they behave as lime or marble would under the same conditions. It sometimes happens that during the week, if the pearls are touched with a weak acid, they lose their luster or break, being attacked by the acid of the perspiration.

Since pearls are composed of concentric layers of mother-of-pearl, it is sometimes possible to repair them by taking off the outer layer, but this operation is extremely difficult and delicate. If the interior colors are injured there is no remedy.

Diamonds are less sensitive; still it is not prudent to take them too near the fire.

## A Supervisor's Story.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 6th.—Mr. George P. Penfold, Supervisor for the First Ward of the city of Lockport, has written the following letter for publication in the newspapers.

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills as a cure for Kidney Trouble.

"My kidneys troubled me more or less for years and treatment by local physicians only gave me partial and temporary relief.

"An old friend, knowing my trouble, advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, telling me at the same time how much they had helped him.

"I used altogether six boxes and found a permanent cure.

"This was two years ago, and I have not since been troubled in any way with pain in the back or any of the many other distressing difficulties arising from diseased kidneys.

(Signed) George P. Penfold, 307 Church St., Lockport, N. Y.

Too Young. "Really, madam, your daughter is perfectly charming. She must have had many offers of marriage."

"You are right; but then, you know, I am much too young to let her marry."

No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for looseness of the bowels.

The Duke of Wellington was a good feeder. When in Spain, he often gratified at the "heavily victuals" furnished for the use of himself and staff.

Isn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Balm in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

Men who frequently denounce do not therein tell a telling blow.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

It is popular with the women of America. It is a gentle corrective laxative, stimulating the liver and kidneys to healthy action—hence no headache, no constipation, no nervousness—only a feeling of health.

ALL DRUGGISTS

10c and 25c Bottles

See Free Sample bottle and an interesting book, "The Story of a Travelling Man."

Pepsin Syrup Company

Monticello, Illinois

HAIR RESTORANT

NEURALGIA

## ONCE DUG IN A SEWER.

To-day Thomas F. Walsh is One of the World's Mining Kings.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining king, is a partner of King Leopold of Belgium. The old Belgian monarch, whose habits have not gained for him any great amount of respect in Europe or on this side of the water, expressed a desire that he entertain Walsh at dinner, some time ago, to study American progress, for the benefit of his people.

Walsh, who was formed by his guest that he could see the concentrated progress of the American people at the St. Louis exposition. He then declared his purpose of making us a visit.

The Colorado Congress, as Thomas F. Walsh has been called, met Leopold at Paris two years ago and the latter was at once impressed by the personality, skill and courage of the American. They talked minerals and mining and the King interested Walsh in a project looking to the development of his mines in the Congo Free State, and they have since worked in harmony.

Walsh is an interesting figure. He was born in Ireland fifty-one years ago and came to the United States in youth. He

has a year since 1897. Walsh ranks to-day among the richest mining kings of the world.

## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Yankee Ingenuity Found Expedient to Prevent Decay of Stone.

The process of stone preservation now being used on the exterior of the new government printing office in Washington, the largest printing establishment in the world, is a product of Yankee ingenuity and was first employed in rescuing from decay the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City, seventeen years ago.

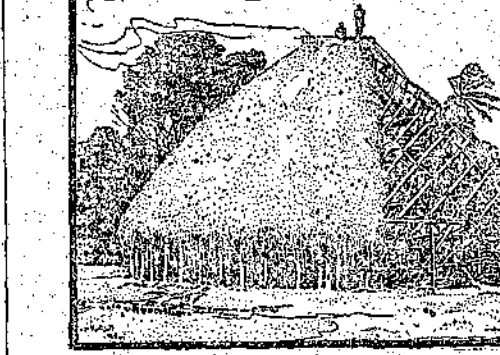
## THE OBELISK.

The obelisk, or Cleopatra's needle, as it is more popularly known, began to show evidences of crumbling decay in 1885, although it had withstood the vicissitudes of air and element since 1300 B. C., when it was erected in the Temple of Amen at Heliopolis, Egypt. A few years before Christ was born it was removed to Alexandria, and placed in the Temple of Caesar during the reign of Augustus Caesar. In 1877 the Khedive of Egypt presented the ancient monument to the United States, and after consuming three years in its removal to this country, it was set up in Central Park in 1881. The pedestal is nine feet, four and one-half inches square at the base, is seven feet high and weighs 40 tons. The monument is 70 feet in height, is seven feet square

## A SAMOAN SKYSCRAPER.

Samoa claims the original skyscraper, although it declares that we built them some twenty centuries later.

The government buildings of Samoa are of the type shown in the picture giving the entire construction. The framework and the floors rest upon pillars, which are supposed to pass through, leaving the structure intact. This particular structure is in Papeete, domain under control of the United States, our first colonial venture.



at the base, five and one-half feet square at the apex and weighs 224 tons. The destructive effects of our climate and strongly recommended some damage to its structure. Six pounds of house stone were taken before measures were taken to preserve it.

A commission composed of prominent scientists examined the stone and decided that the wearing away was caused by the action of acids and alkalis in the air, resulting from the coal consumed. The commission resolved to employ the Caustic soda process of waterproofing the obelisk. Paraffine, which is known to resist the action of all acids and alkalis, was used as a base, and the compound after being spread over the surface, was set into the stone by means of heat.

The process did not change the natural color and texture of the stone, and checked the decay. So satisfactory was the result of the experiment that the same treatment has been since adopted by builders throughout the country.

## Have Stoneworks Discovered.

During the progress of the present restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, the remarkable discovery was made that underneath the plaster of the floor of William and Mary and beautiful thirteenth century stone work had been hidden for generations. Besides the gift of the new organ, Lord French has caused it to be moved from the north transept to a fine organ chamber, reached by a beautiful spiral staircase of stone, culled from one in Mayence Cathedral.

Any woman who regards beauty as superfluous has never tried it.

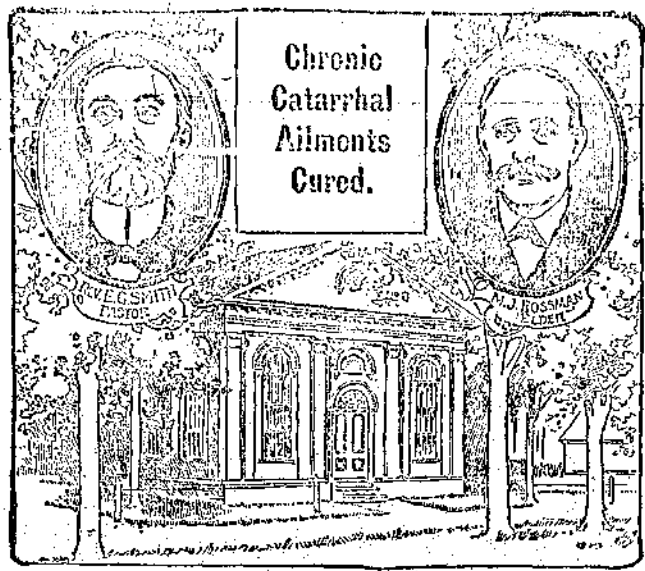


KING LEOPOLD.

took what work he could find, digging at one time in a sewer at Worcester, Mass. During the famous Leadville boom he went to Colorado and established a hotel. He then turned his attention to mining and made a glorious strike in the Black Hills. This was the foundation of his wealth. He long cherished the idea that gold and silver could be found in the Gray district of Colorado and when he attempted to demonstrate the correctness of his theory, the Camp Bird mine was discovered, which has yielded a million dol-



# PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Chronic  
Catarrhal  
Ailments  
Cured.

First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., and Its Pastor and Elder.

THIS day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines. But Pe-Ru-Na has become so widely famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no hesitates to see his name in print recommending Pe-Ru-Na.

The highest men in our nation have given Pe-Ru-Na a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and professions are equally represented. A distinguished representative of the Presbyterian Church in the person of Rev. E. G. Smith does not hesitate to state publicly that he has used Pe-Ru-Na in his family and found it cured when other remedies failed. In this statement the Rev. Smith is supported by an elder in his church.

Rev. E. G. Smith, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "Having used Pe-Ru-Na in my family for some time, it gives me pleasure to testify to its true worth. My little boy, seven years of age, had been suffering for some time with catarrh of the lower bowels. Other remedies had failed, but after taking two bottles of Pe-Ru-Na the trouble almost entirely disappeared. For this special malady I consider it well nigh a specific."

"As a tonic for weak and worn-out people it has few or no equals."—Rev. E. G. Smith.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., and an elder in the Presbyterian Church of that place, has used Pe-Ru-Na, and in a recent letter to The Pe-Ru-Na Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with catarrh of the kidneys and tried many remedies, all of which gave me no relief. Pe-Ru-Na was recommended to me by several friends, and after using a few bottles I am pleased to say that the long-looked-for relief was found and I am now enjoying better health than I have for years, and can heartily recommend Pe-Ru-Na to all similarly afflicted. It is certainly a great medicine."—M. J. Rossman.

Catarrh is essentially the same wherever located. Pe-Ru-Na cures catarrh wherever located. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-Ru-Na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

# G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT. BANKER WHO FINANCED \$2,000,000,000 WAR BONDS

GREAT REUNION IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Memorials in Washington Reminiscent of the Thirty-six Years Ago When the Battle-Scarred Warriors of the Civil War Faced in Grand Review

Washington, D. C., June 1.

THE encampment of Grand Army Veterans in Washington serves to revive the memories of thirty-six years ago, when the battle-scarred and crippled warriors of the Republic trod in triumph an array over the nation's capital. It could tell of high hopes, of vaulting ambition, of blighted prospects, of wounds, of heart-broken and broken Presidents, Senators, political leaders, and naval and military, have traversed its length. In the long ago it was the heart of Benton and Clay, of John Quincy Adams and of Calhoun. Five of the nation's rulers, three of them martyrs, have been borne to the tomb over its pavements.

Since the days of Jackson it has been the scene of glittering pageants on each recurring inaugural day, and of 40 years these displays have been magnificent beyond description.

And now, the veterans of the great Civil War, many thousands of them, march once more over the magnificent highway lying between the Capitol and the White House, to revive the memories of thirty-six years ago, to add a chapter to the traditions of the capital city's great streets.

It is meet and fitting that they should come. In a broad sense it is their street—the city, street and city and nation alike, were born of the first gun at Sumter. In the fierce heat of fraternal strife the States were welded into an entity, a nation, and



JAY COOKE.

Jay Cooke, the noted Philadelphia banker who handled the larger part of the \$2,000,000,000 of bonds issued by the United States government to defray the expenses of the Civil War, had a second attack of brain congestion the other day at his summer home near Putnam Bay, Ohio. He is over 80 years old.

In his day Jay Cooke was the most prominent figure in American financial circles. He was born at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1821, and began his active business life with E. W. Clark & Co., bankers, at Philadelphia. In 1853, in connection with his sons, he established the great house of Jay Cooke & Co. This was before the days of great captains of industry, trust promoters, and multi-millionaires, and yet his financial operations were on a great scale. It was no small operation to handle the larger part of the \$2,000,000,000 bonds issued by the government during the war of the rebellion, but he did it easily and most successfully. His next important venture was not so successful, for, after promoting several minor enterprises, he undertook the financial management of the Northern Pacific Railroad construction. A financial depression ensued in 1873. The house failed and a disastrous panic ensued. Jay Cooke, however, saved some thing out of the wreck and retired to Ogontz, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his days so quietly that he had almost been forgotten.

PENSIONERS NEAR MILLION.

Veterans and Dependents Receive \$37,034,408 for Year.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions, Eugene E. Ware, shows that the number of names on the pension rolls still is under the million mark despite a net gain of 5,732 pensioners since 1928. The total enrollment July 1 last was 999,440, against 997,735 last year. The total comprises 738,800 soldiers and 260,640

# SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;  
Acts Pleasantly;  
Acts Beneficially;  
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality of substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the



CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.  
For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

# FALLING HAIR

Prevented by shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

## Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preventing, curing, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the itching of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and chafed skin, for curing itching, burning, and sore skin, and for curing all other skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy. In the face of health for annoying irritations, inflammations, and skin diseases, and for curing all other skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy. In the face of health for annoying irritations, inflammations, and skin diseases, and for curing all other skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy.

CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT PILLS, to cure the skin. A SPECIAL PILLS is also included to cure the skin, including itching, burning, and sore skin, and for curing all other skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy. In the face of health for annoying irritations, inflammations, and skin diseases, and for curing all other skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and leprosy.

Not a word about the world, British Patent, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

SLICKERS

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE

ASK YOUR DEALER

IF HE WILL NOT SUPPLY US, WE WILL SEND YOU A COLORED CARD AND LET US

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## A Demand for Wives.

The crying need of South Africa is more white women. Before the war the shortage was sixty-nine thousand, and now the disproportion must be much greater. It means that about one man in every four of the British in South Africa could never hope to find a white wife, whether Dutch or English, in the country before the war. Now that hostilities are over, there will be a renewal of influx of men to the mining centers, and an army of occupation must be maintained in the country; but there is no probability of a natural and automatic increase in the number of women.

## A Reliable Preparation—A Responsible Firm.

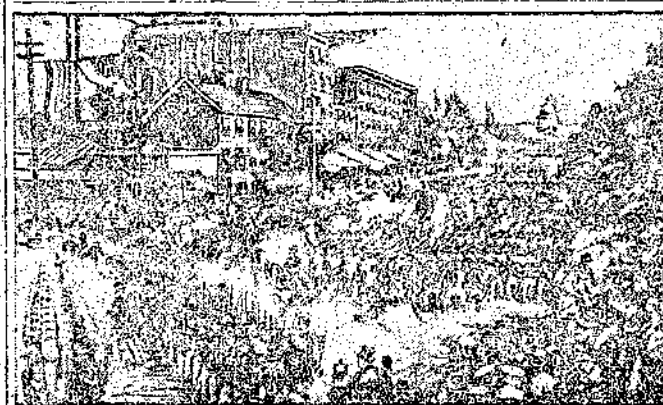
Of the many remedies before the public there is, perhaps, none that has given such uniform satisfaction as Ely's Cream Balm, the renowned specific for Catarrh and kindred diseases. For over a quarter of a century it has stood the good test, growing in popularity as the years roll by, until the name of the cream balm has become a household word the country over. A soothing, efficacious and entirely harmless balm, it is easy to apply and brings relief and comfort to the thousands who are sufferers from catarrh in this climate during the fall, winter and spring seasons. A most reliable and honorable firm, that the proprietors, Ely Brothers, whose name the celebrated remedy bears, cannot be found in any business or profession, so that in recommending this preparation to sufferers it can truthfully be said that it is not only meritorious as to the ingredients of which it is composed, but that it is backed up by honor and integrity as well.

Discretion. "So you made a great hit in your preparation of 'Hamlet,' Mr. Barnstomer? I suppose the audience called you to come out before the curtain?" "Called me? They dared me!"—Baltimore News.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Don't's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

12 London's 12,000,000, 1,205 had a slip of some kind last year. The method of road watering is blamed.

The earliest quiet breakfast: Mrs. Austin's Paucibus. Ready to use. At once.



REVIEW ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, IN 1865.  
—From a Painting by Taylor.

a capital city, worthy of the name was made possible.

These men did it. Their patriotic spirit fed the fire of war. They struck the wedding bells at Freedom's altar, and at Gettysburg, at Fredericksburg, at Lookout Mountain, on a hundred other famous fields. They hummed in the Wilderness and in that romantic march from Atlanta to the sea.

Ten years ago they were here, and now and women thronged the sidewalks, and many a woman's eyes watched these soldiers, half-dressed, as they trudged their weary way, bearing their tired and battle-scarred flags.

It may be that their carriage was not so erect, their uniforms so bright, their alignment so near perfect, as is the case with the holiday soldiers of inaugural and other occasions, but there was a deeper significance, far beyond the glitter of feathers which accompanied the installation of a new President.

But if the soul of the great highway could speak it would be, first, of that event which stands above all others in its history and traditions—the great review of the armies of Virginia and of Georgia and of the Tennessee, which occurred on the 23d and 24th of May, 1865. No scene in human history has ever approached in significance, the pageant of these two triumphal days.

There may have been more brilliant scenes, Imperial Robes decked triumphal arches in her glory, the review of his grand invading army as it entered Russia was a glittering and imposing spectacle; so was the review of the troops by the allied sovereigns near Paris in 1814.

But none of these events had the soul-stirring significance which attached to that mighty procession of blue-coated soldiers.

The school children were massed upon the embankments of the Capitol grounds, and while singing patriotic songs, showed blossoms and garlands upon the soldiers as they passed. Flags and banners and mottoes floated everywhere.

The Army of Virginia marched first—on the 23d, Gen. Meade rode at the head, with his escort. Then came the cavalry led by Gen. Merritt. Conster followed with his cavalry division. Then came the Ninth Army Corps, led by Gen. Parker; the Fifth Corps, led by Griffin, and the Second Corps led by Humphreys. On the second day, the 24th, came Sherman, with his host of 65,000 men. When at the head of the great column at the moment of starting, the mighty throng of spectators went wild. They made a rush for the horse, and he was forced to shake the hand of more than a thousand men, women and children. They hung his horse with garlands and loaded him and his aides with huge bunches of flowers. By his side rode Howard, and following were Stearns and Logan and Blair and Schoom. A future President of the United States, Gen. Harrison, led a brigade in that marching host.

Those stalwart Westerners, with their free swinging gait and their slouch hats, were a revelation to the men of the East. Sherman was proud of his army and its achievements. Many had held them as little better than a mob, and their commander was glad of this opportunity to exhibit them to the nation as a disciplined army, worthy in every respect to compare with their brethren of the East.

617 widows and dependents. The aggregate includes 1,635 pensioners outside the United States.

The number of death notices of old soldiers and widows in the service received for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1928, but only 27,042. The average pensioners. The report says that the death rate among the pensioners for the coming year will be about 40,000 and the loss to the rolls from other causes will be about 6,000.

The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$2,000,000, and the yearly cost of operating and maintaining the bureau and the agencies outside of the payment of pensions proper aggregates \$5,500,520.

The pension system since the beginning of the fiscal year has cost \$2,922,790, 000, exclusive of the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank. The average cost of each pensioner is now a little over \$332.

The number of applications for pensions filed was 188,626; rejected, 118,464, and granted, 117,268. During 1902 the bureau handled 47,101 more pension applications than it received, showing progress in catching up with the accumulated backlog.

## COWS ATE DYNAMITE.

Then There Was an Explosion and Sudden Shower of Meat.

Thirteen cows, the property of Claude Peters, a dairyman near Martinsburg, Pa., were destroyed recently by attempting to eat dynamite. The detonation could be heard for a mile in every direction. The cows were blown many feet into the air, and not a single one of the herd escaped. The accident is one of the strangest on record.

For some time past a crew of workmen have been engaged in advancing a telephone line along the roadway. A shed was erected on a bit of land belonging to Peters, and in the dynamite was stored. The dynamite was used for blasting purposes. The afternoon of the accident the cows were apparently contentedly munching the pasture grass when they observed the powder shed. They all journeyed to it and found the door was open. On the floor near the door was a box filled with sticks of dynamite.

The cows rolled on the grass, and several of the cows started an investigation. It is not known how many of the cows secured sticks of the explosive, but when they began gnawing at it the friction caused an explosion, and in an instant the air in the immediate vicinity was filled with hundreds of flying coars. Peters found the ground littered with hoofs and other evidence of the animals, and the milking was not done that night.

## MISSION WORK IN ALASKA.

Sioux City Pastor Will Preach Gospel to Miners and Soldiers.

Rev. Charles E. Ensign, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church at Sioux City, Iowa, will leave with his wife in a few days for Eagle, Alaska, where they will do missionary work among the miners and soldiers. Ensign is situated on the Yukon river at the point where it crosses the line between Alaska and British Columbia. There are two companies of soldiers located at that point.

Rev. Ensign.

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## The Genuine Panama.

"Marie, where is my new Panama?" "New? Why, that yellow and best-but didn't look as if it was new."

"Well, where is it?"

"Why, it looked so old I cut holes in each side and made a bonnet for the mare."—Chicago Daily News.

## Two Horns.

"Who are they not speaking?" "They quarreled about which loved the other the more."

"Well?"

"And now each is afraid to give in for fear of offending the other."—Brooklyn Life.

## This Should Hold Him for a While.

"Horse racing is not allowed on public streets. Why should automobile racing on highways ever be permitted?"—Boston Globe.

Why don't you trade your horse for an automobile?—Exchange.

## In a Bad Way.

Night after night, with rest and sleep broken by urinary troubles. Painful passages, frequent calls of nature. Retention, make the day as miserable as the night. Man, woman or child with any wrong condition of the bladder and kidneys is in a bad way. Don't delay! Get dangerous Diabetes cured. Cure the trouble before it settles into Bright's Disease. Read how certain are the cures of Doan's Kidney Pills and how they last.

John J. Schaeffling, a retired farmer, residing at 474 Concord street, Aurora, Ill., says: "My wife and I were suffering from diabetes and other kidney disorders, and for months exhausted all my knowledge of medicine in an endeavor to obtain relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me, and time has not diminished my estimation of this preparation. Not only did Doan's Kidney Pills cure me at that time, but although over three years have elapsed, there has not been a symptom of a recurrence of the trouble. I consider this preparation to be a wonderful kidney remedy and just as represented."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine, which cured Mr. Schaeffling, will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address: Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

## A Man's Ideas.

"Marriage often changes a man's idea of life."

"Yes; few men see things the same after exchanging views with their wives."—Brooklyn Life.

Piso's Cure for Consumption always gives immediate relief in all cases. For a free trial, send for a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption, 31, 1001.

Bollingbroke declared that the most agreeable food he had ever eaten was a slice of ham's head served at a college dinner.

A paper thought: Mrs. Amelia's Panacea taste delicious. Your grocer supplies you.

## ALABASTINE

THE ONLY DURABLE WALL COATING

Kalsomines are temporary, rot, rub off and scale.

SMALL POX and other disease germs are nurtured and diseases disseminated by wall paper.

ALABASTINE should be used in renovating and disinfecting all walls.

ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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